EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

	Southern L	District of <u>Texas</u>	
In re Vanguard Natural R	desources, LLC		
	Debtor		
		Case No17-3	0560
(Complete if issued in	n an adversary proceeding)		
Vanguard Operating LLC		Chapter11	
Plaintiff			18-03244, 18-03245, 18-03246, 18-03247, 18-032
reasurer, Natrona Co. Treasurer,	Co. Board of Commissioners, Johnso Park Co. Treasurer, Sublette Co. Tre Defendant	nson Co. Adv. Proc. No. 18-03249, 18-03250	
AT A HEARING		APPEAR AND TE UPTCY CASE (OF	STIFY A ADVERSARY PROCEEDING)
To: John Monroe, 1031	Telling Wind, Liberty Hill, Texas 78	3642	
	(Name of person	to whom the subpoena	is directed)
court until the judge or a court official allows you to leave. PLACE United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas Houston Division, Courtroom 404, 515 Rusk, Houston, TX 77002 trial will be held by videoconference		n District of Texas,	COURTROOM 404, Judge Isgur DATE AND TIME August 30, 2021 at 9:00 am throu
You must also bring with applicable):	you the following documents, ele	ectronically stored inf	September 3, 2021 at 5:30 pm ormation, or objects (leave blank if not
attached – Rule 45(c), rela	ating to the place of compliance;	Rule 45(d), relating to	ruptcy cases by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9016, are your protection as a person subject to a poena and the potential consequences of not
attached – Rule 45(c), rela subpoena; and Rule 45(e)	ating to the place of compliance;	Rule 45(d), relating to	your protection as a person subject to a

Carbon Co. Treasurer, Campbell Co. Boardwho issues or requests this subpoena, are:

of Commissioners, Johnson Co. Treasurer, Natrona Co. Treasurer, Park Co. Treasurer, Sublette Co.

Treasurer, & Sweetwater Co. Treasurer

Keith Aurzada, Michael Cooley, Lindsey Robin, Reed Smith, LLP, 2850 N. Harwood Street, Dallas, TX 75201, 469.680.4200, kaurzada@reedsmith.com,

mpcooley@reedsmith.com, lrobin@reedsmith.com

("Defendants")

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of this subpoena must be served on each party before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for (name of individual and title, if any) on (date)	;
☐ I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named pers	on as follows:
on (<i>date</i>)	; or
☐ I returned the subpoena unexecuted because:	
Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, o witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed. My fees are \$ for travel and \$ for service. I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is	es, for a total of \$
Date:	, thus und correct.
-	Server's signature
-	Printed name and title
-	Server's address

Additional information concerning attempted service, etc.:

Case 18-03249 Document 49-1 Filed in TXSB on 07/09/21 Page 4 of 4 B255 (Form 255 – Subpoena to Appear and Testify at a Hearing or Trial in a Bankruptcy Case or Adversary Proceeding) (Page 3)

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13) (made applicable in bankruptcy cases by Rule 9016, Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure)

(c) Place of compliance.

- (1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:
- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
- (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.
- (2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:
- (A) production of documents, or electronically stored information, or things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
 - (B) inspection of premises, at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

- (1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees on a party or attorney who fails to comply.
 - (2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.
- (A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.
- (B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:
- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.
- (3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.
- (A) When Required. On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:
 - (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
 - (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.
- (B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:
- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

- (ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.
- (C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:
- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

- (1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:
- (A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.
- (B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.
- (C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.
- (D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

- (A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:
 - (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.
- (B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt. The court for the district where compliance is required – and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court – may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.